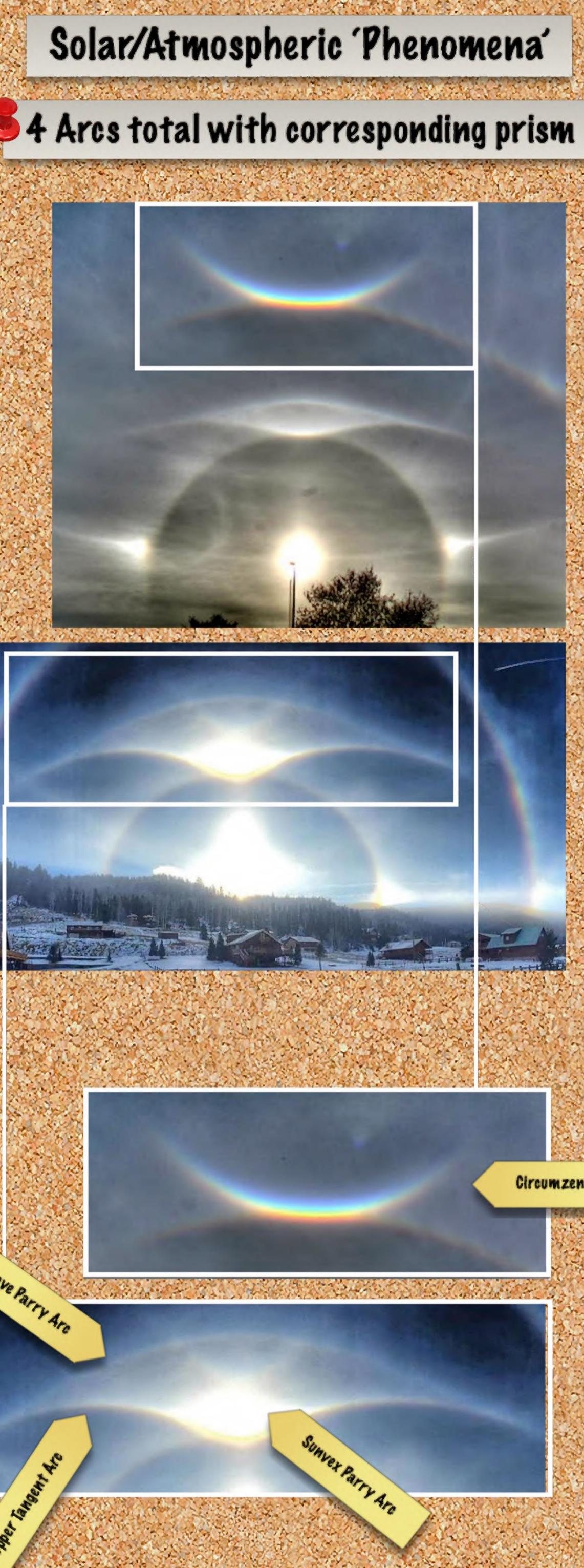


aka 'CELESTIAL SPHERE', 'COSMIC EGG', depicted as 'BRAHMANDA' in Sanskrit

Sunvex & Suncave Parry Arc, Upper Tangent Arcs, Circumzenithal Arc with corresponding prism



Solar/Atmospheric 'Phenomena'

4 Arcs total with corresponding prism

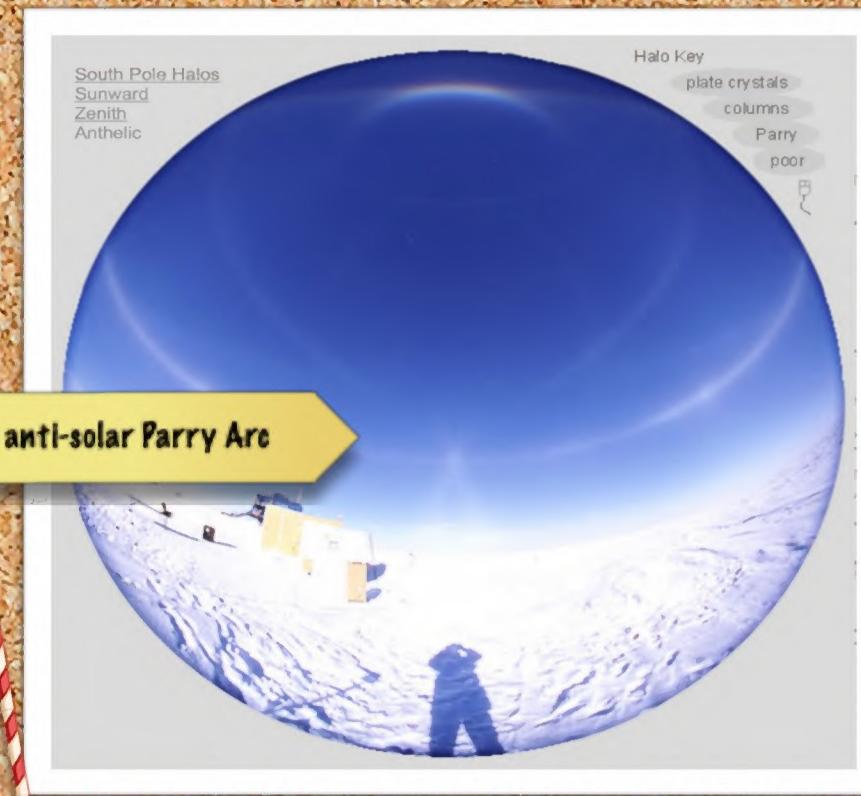
Water Caustics Experiment

light source @ obtuse angle



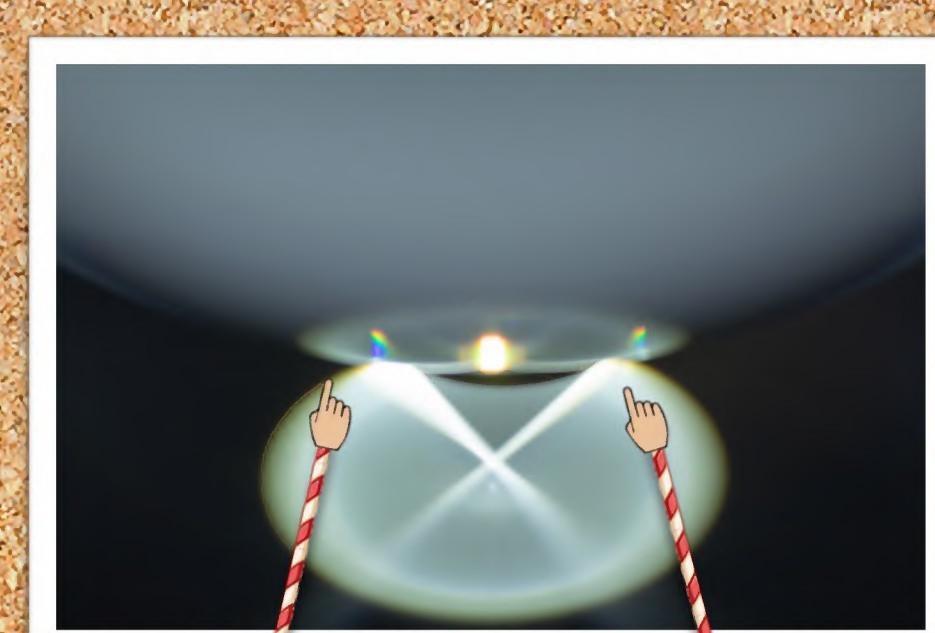
anti-solar/atmospheric 'Phenomena'

'Anti-Solar Parry Arc'



Crystalline sphere caustics experiment

Light source @ acute angle



Parhelia (sundogs) in atmosphere



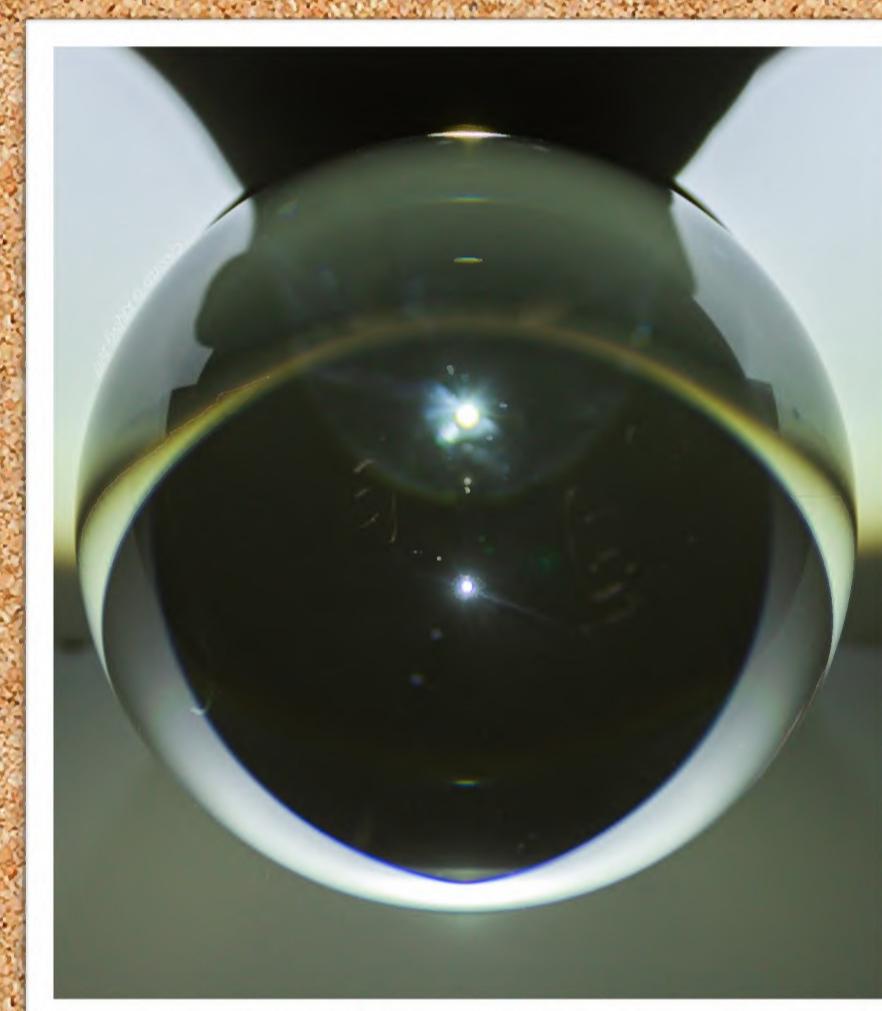
Parhelia on Crystalline Sphere



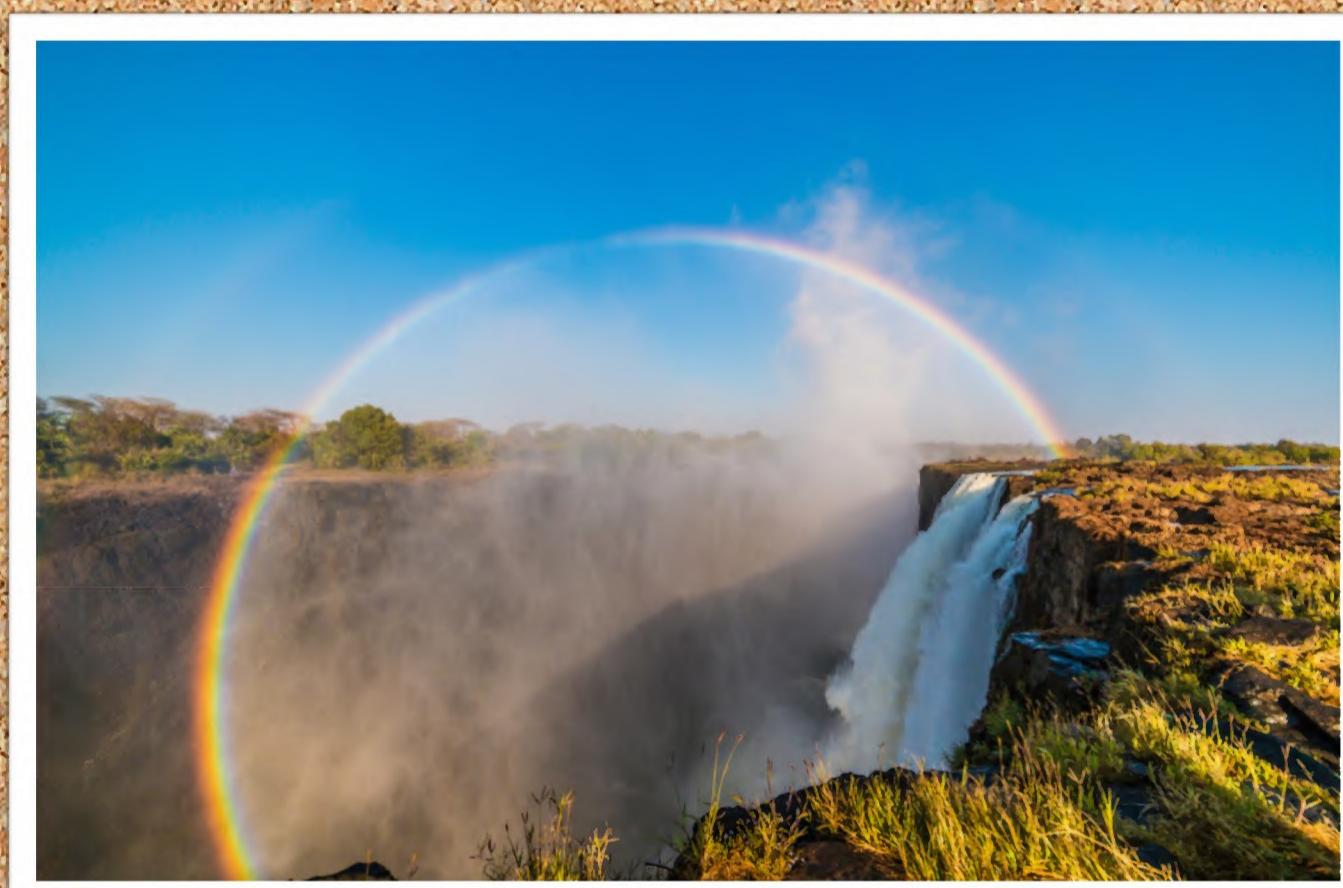
Solar/Atmospheric 'Phenomena'

Crystalline sphere optics experiment

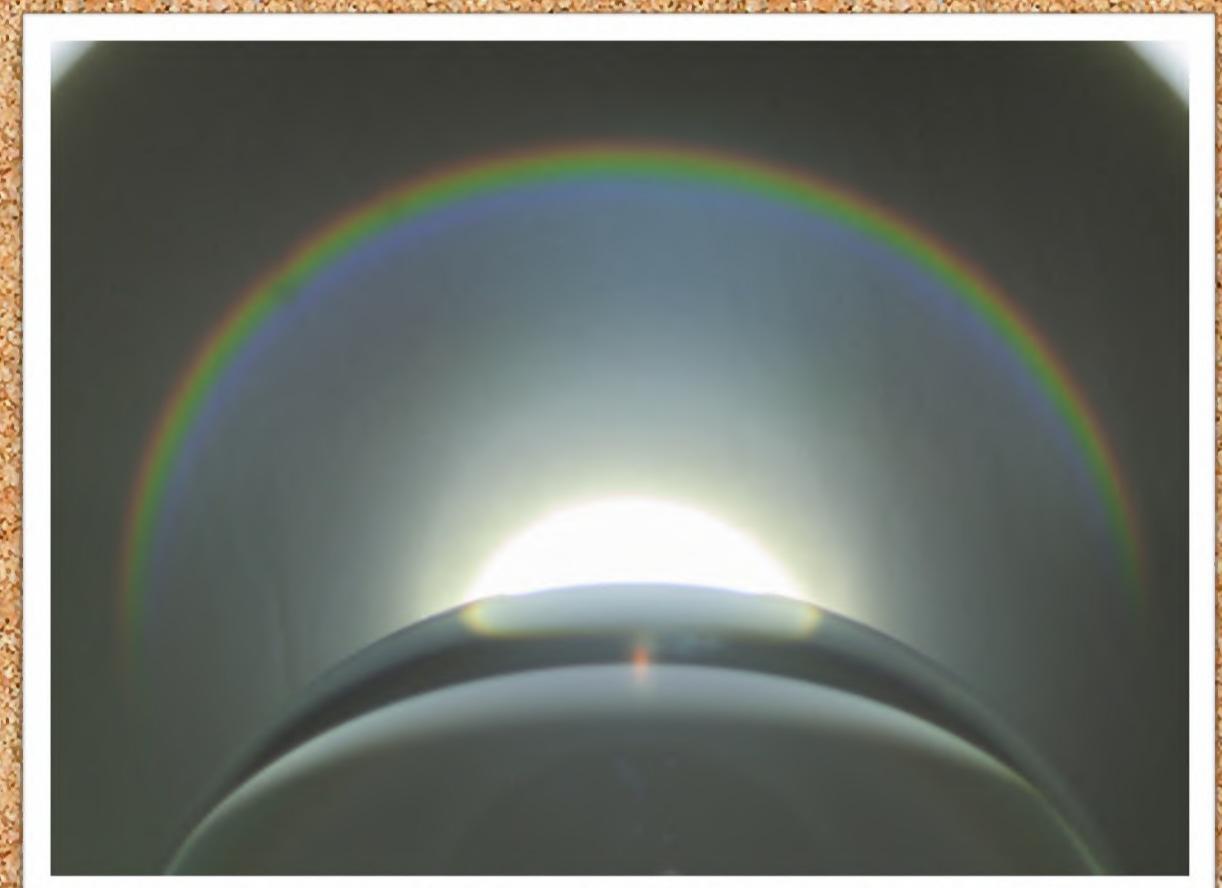
Solar Circumscribed Halo



Halos & Rainbows

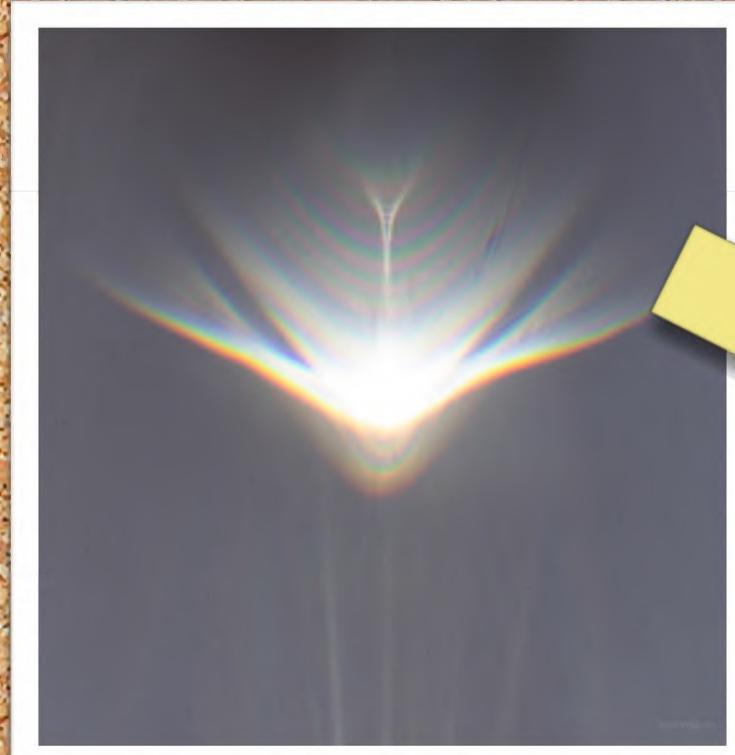
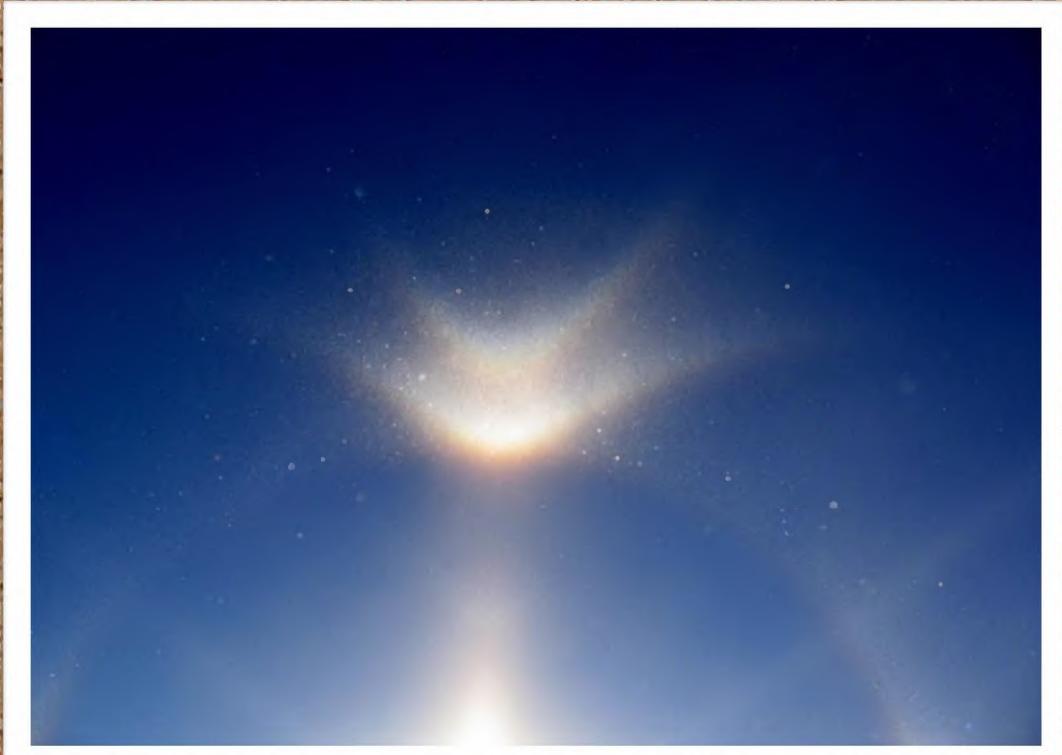


Crystalline sphere caustics



Parry & Upper Tangent Arcs

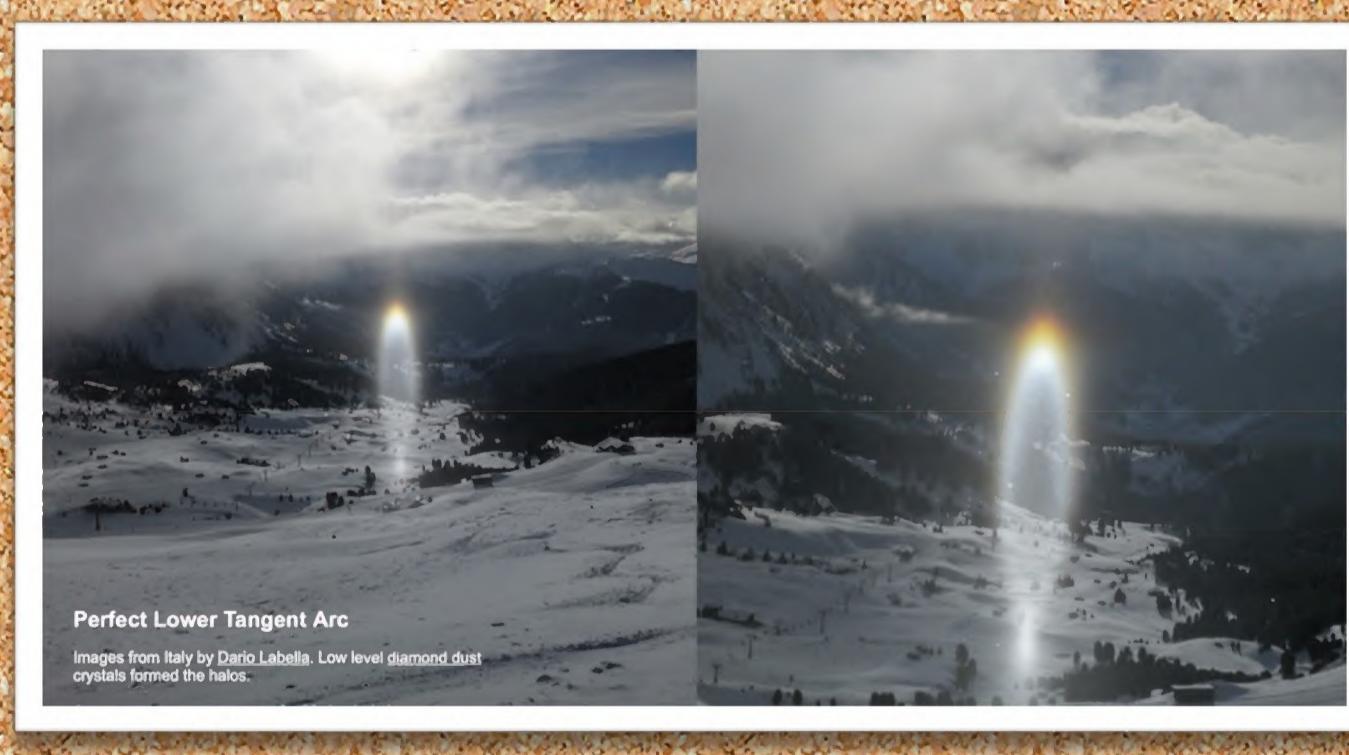
Water Caustics Experiment



The Parry & Upper Tangent Arcs exhibit the same optical geometry as the focal point

Lower Tangent Arcs

Water Caustics Experiment



Locus (mathematics)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Locus \(disambiguation\)](#).

In [geometry](#), a **locus** (plural: *loci*) (Latin word for "place", "location") is a set of all points (commonly, a [line](#), a [line segment](#), a [curve](#) or a [surface](#)), whose location satisfies or is determined by one or more specified conditions.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

Proof of a locus [edit]

To prove a geometric shape is the correct locus for a given set of conditions, one generally divides the proof into two stages:<sup>[10]</sup>

- Proof that all the points that satisfy the conditions are on the given shape.
- Proof that all the points on the given shape satisfy the conditions.

